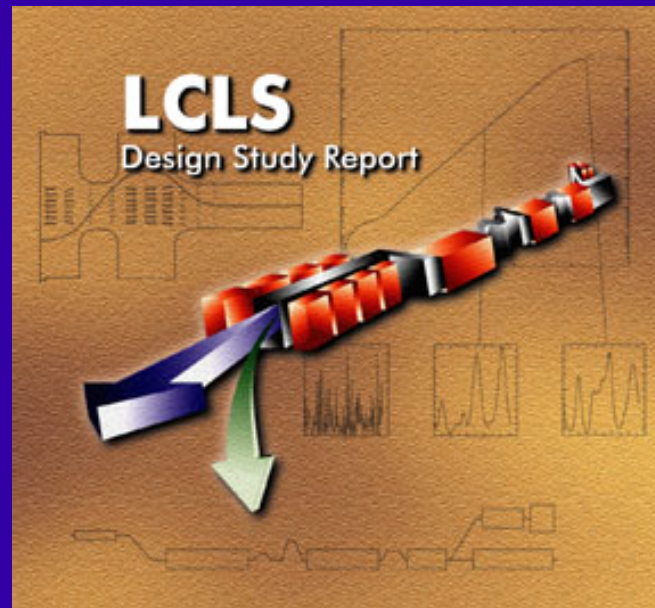


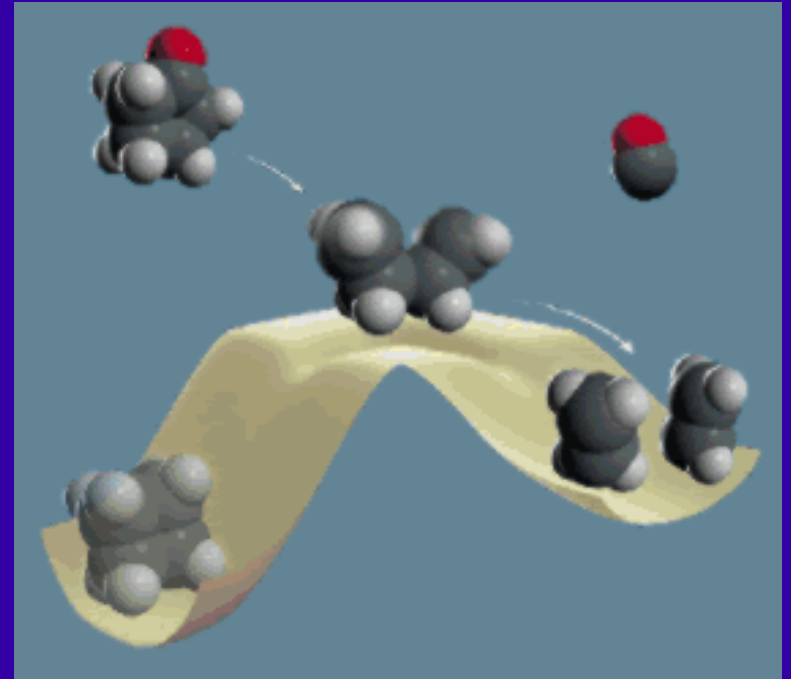
Potential for visualising ultrafast structural changes in solution

Richard Neutze, Remco Wouts, Simone Techert,
Jan Davidsson, Menhard Kocsis, Adam Kirrander,
Friedrich Schotte & Michael Wulff.



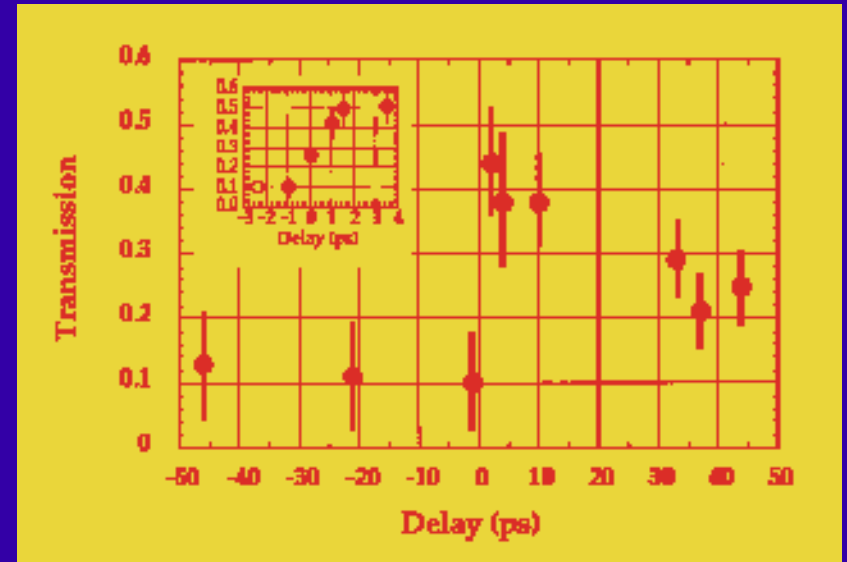
Scientific Motivation

- Spectroscopy probes transitions between energy surfaces.
 - Must chart all accessible surfaces.
 - Unique interpretation problematic as complexity increases.
 - Thermal artifacts.
- Structure based pump-probe methods complementing fs spectroscopy potentially powerful.



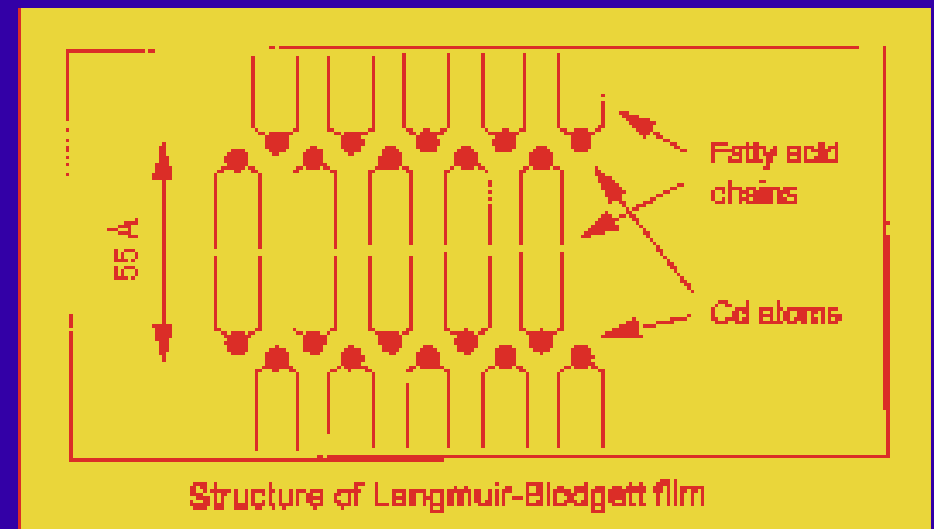
Picosecond XAS

- Laser produced X-ray plasma source.
- Near edge absorption of SF_6 gas.
 - High-symmetry enhances K-edge ionisation cross-section.
 - Resonance disappears as SF_6 dissociates.
- ~ 1 ps temporal resolution.
 - Ráksi *et al.*, J. Chem. Phys. (1996).



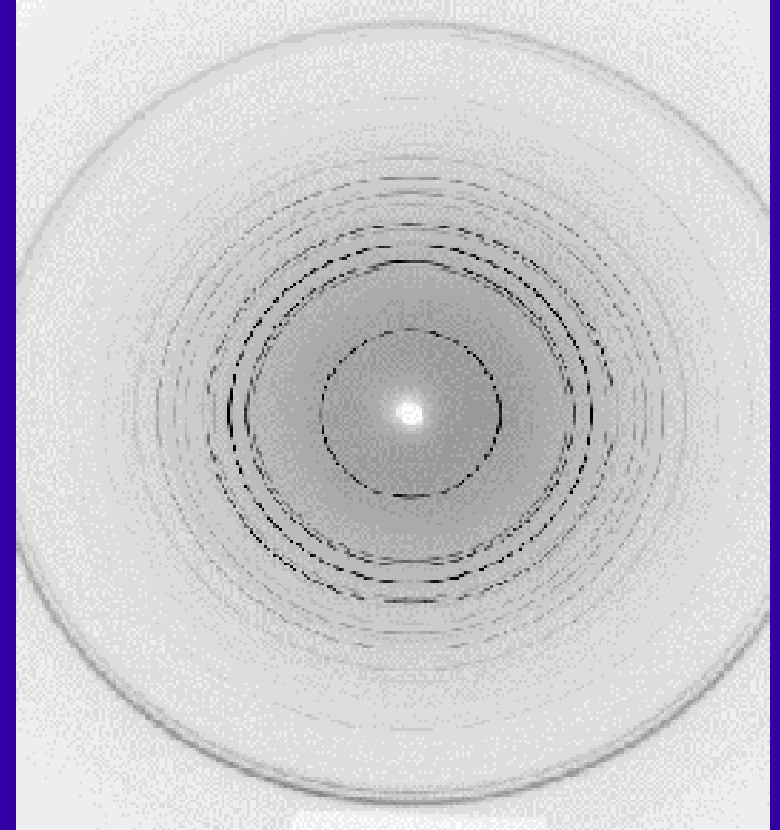
Sub-picosecond Multi-layer Diffraction

- Laser plasma X-ray probe.
- Langmuir-Blodgett film.
 - Highly ordered & enables multilayer diffraction.
 - Rapidly disorders upon heating.
- ~ 1 ps temporal resolution.
 - Rischel *et al.*, Nature (1997).



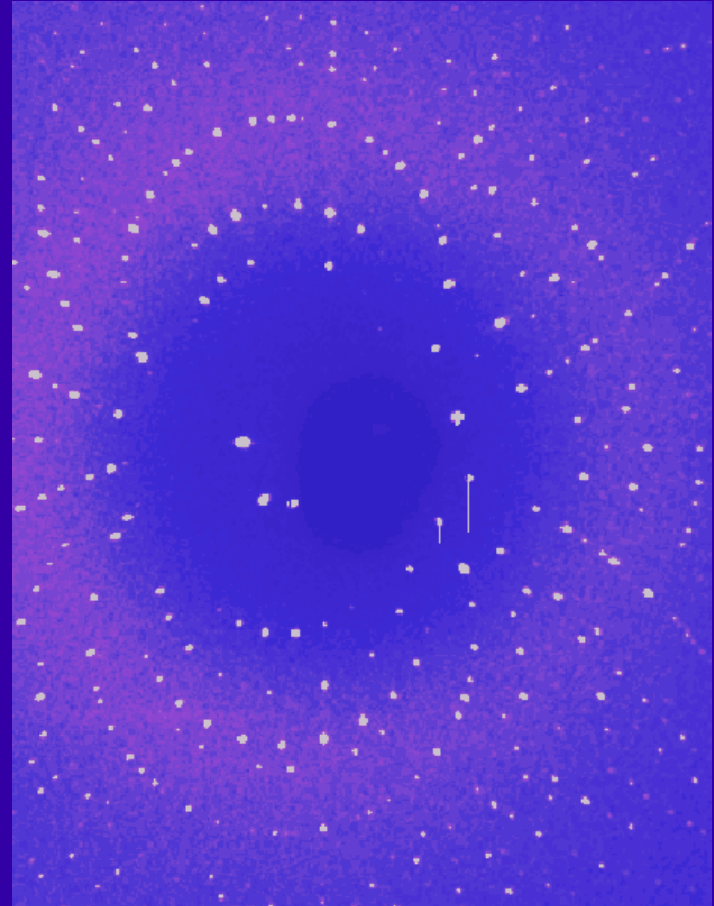
Picosecond Powder Diffraction

- Monochromatic synchrotron radiation.
- N,N-dimethylaminobenzonitrile.
 - Diffraction quality powders.
 - Numerous diffraction peaks sampled simultaneously.
 - Detailed structural information.
- ~ 80 ps temporal-resolution.
 - Techert *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. (2000).



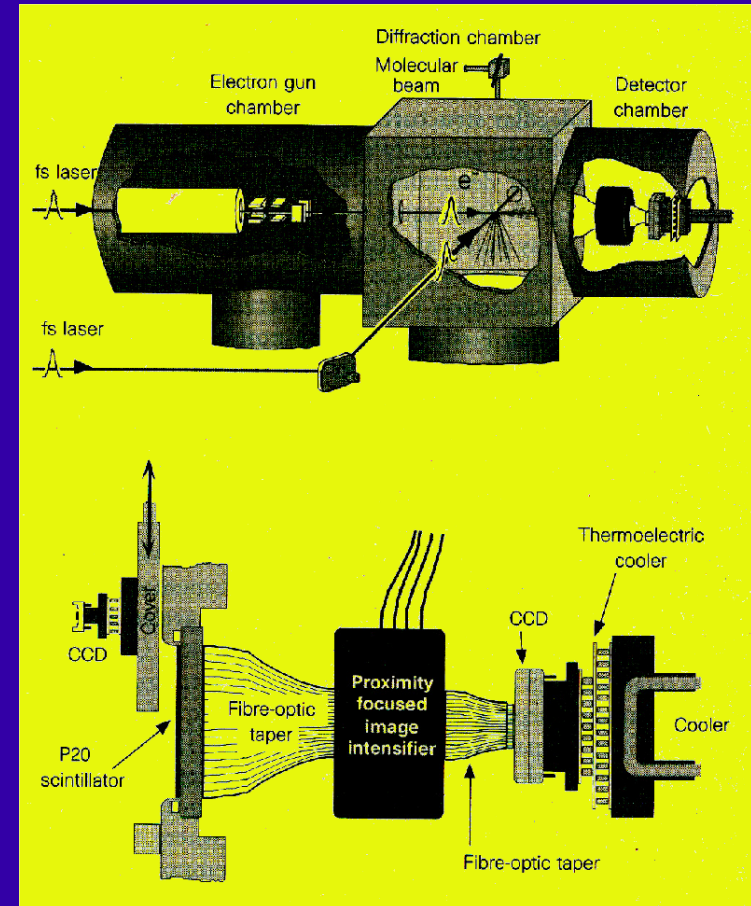
Nanosecond Laue Diffraction

- White synchrotron beam.
- Photolysis of MbCO.
 - Small ligand photo-dissociation & recombination reaction.
 - Sensitive to disordering.
- ~ 7 ns temporal resolution.
 - Srajer *et al.*, Science (1996).



Picosecond Electron Scattering

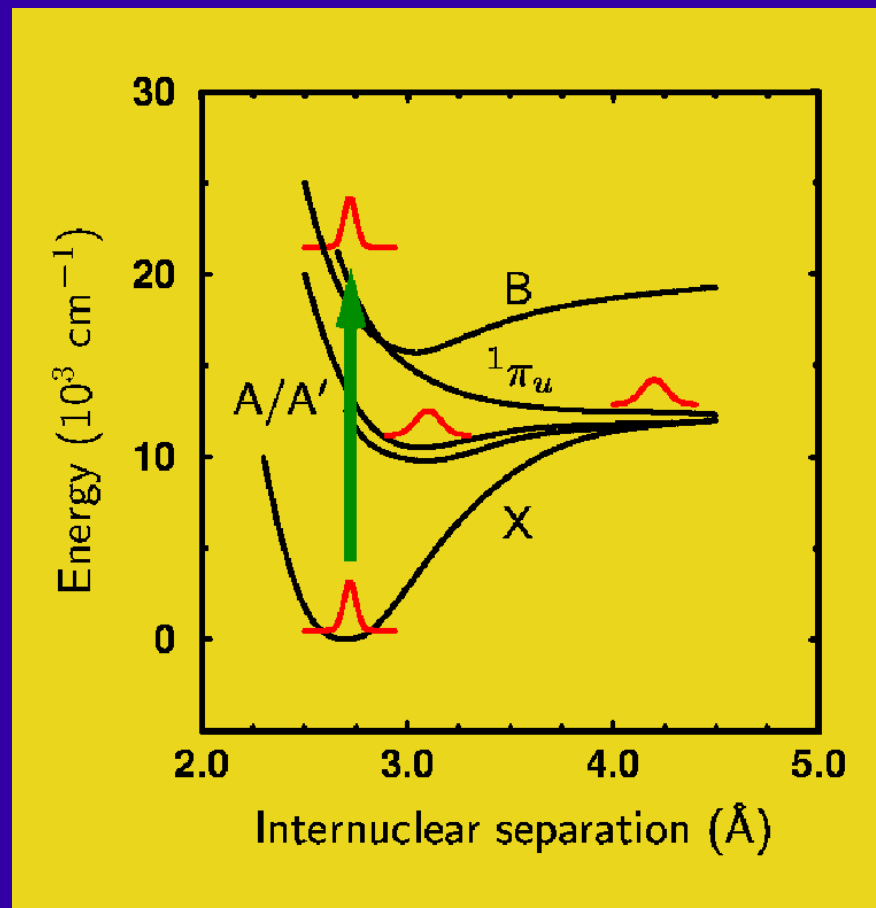
- Pulsed electron beam.
- CH₂I₂ as prototype system.
 - Vacuum phase dissociation reaction.
 - Signal-to-noise challenging.
- ~ 10 ps temporal-resolution.
 - Williamson *et al.*, Nature (1997).



Iodine's Photochemistry in Solution

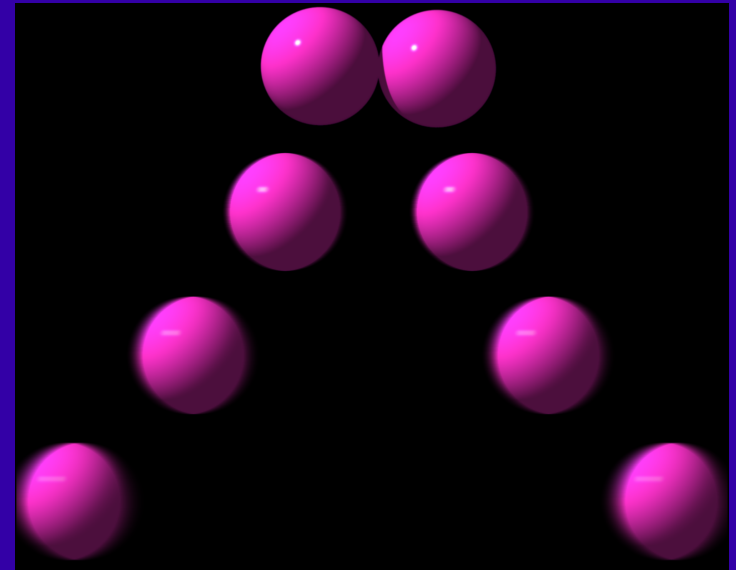


- Photo-dissociation.
- Solvent caging (< 2 ps).
- Geminate recombination & vibrational relaxation.
- Excited state lifetime ≈ 500 ps in CH_2Cl_2 .



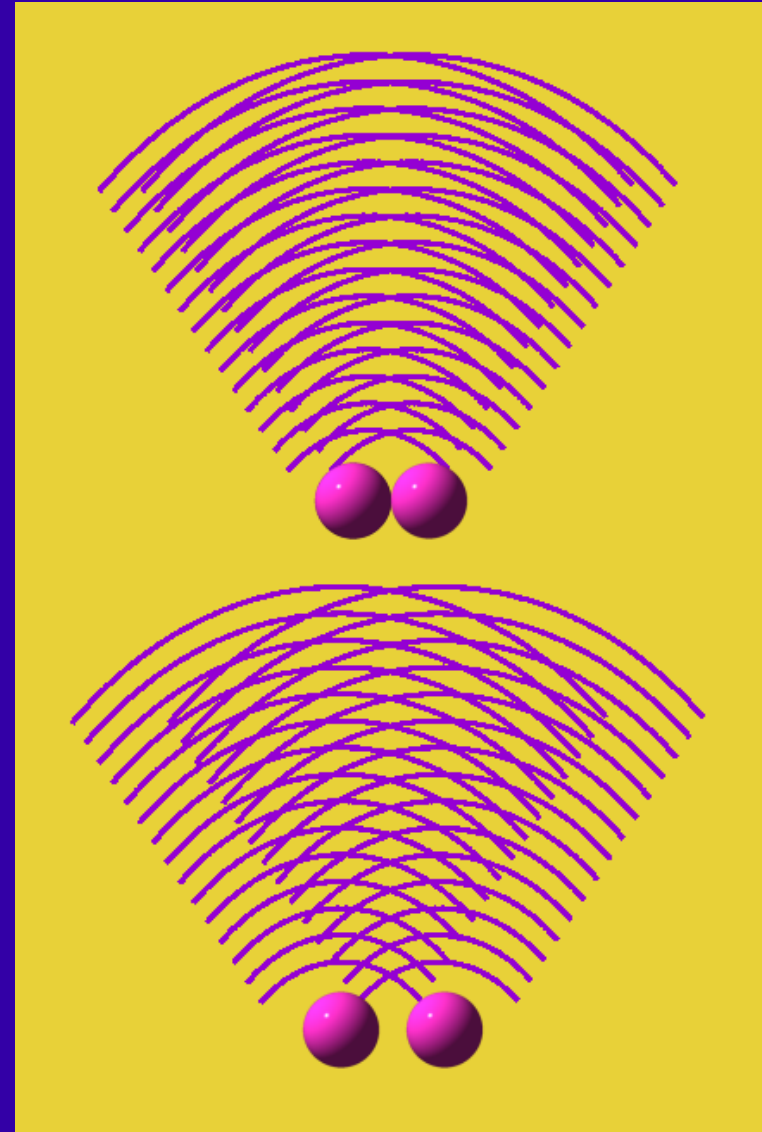
Historical Milestones

- Rabinovitch & Wood (1936):
Proposed solvent enhanced geminate recombination.
- Chuang, Hoffman & Eisinger (1974):
Picosecond pump-probe experiment.
- Smith & Harris (1987):
Consensus picture.
- Bergsma *et al.* (1986):
Simulated a time-resolved diffuse X-ray scattering experiment.



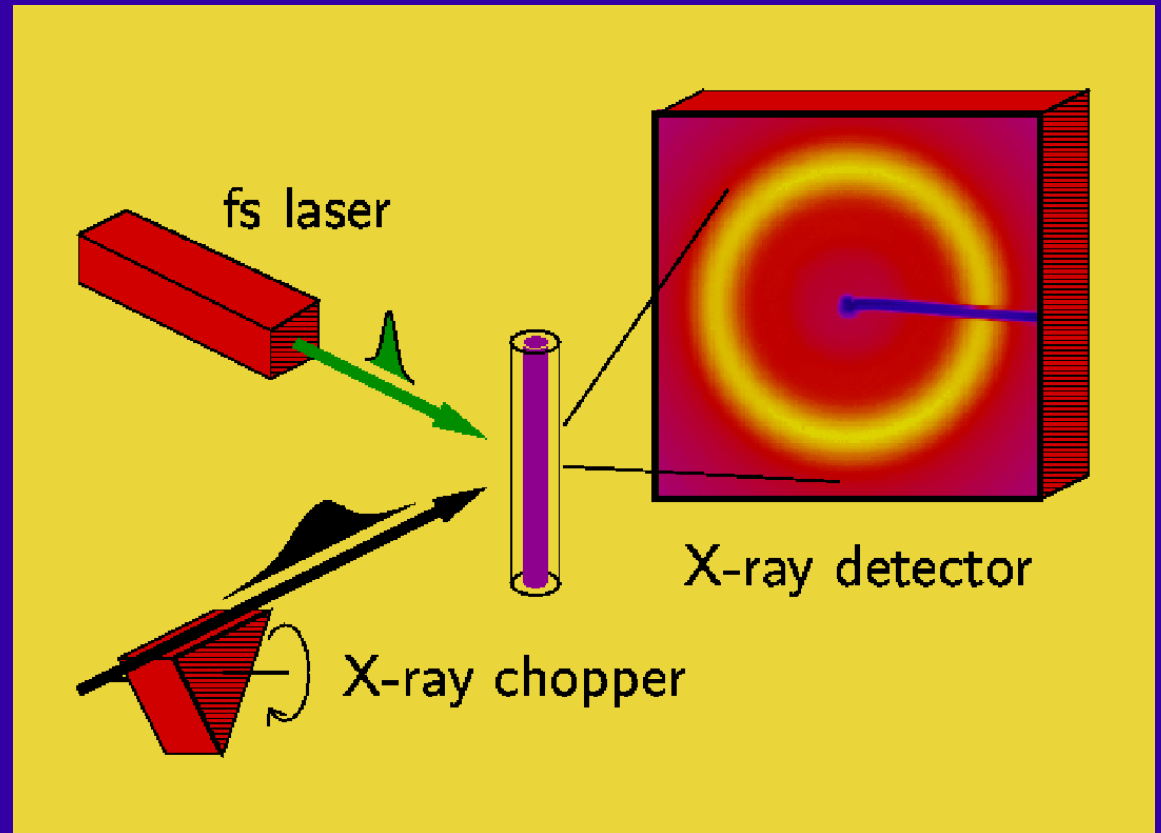
Diffuse X-ray Scattering

- X-ray scattering dependent upon atomic spacing.
 - Perturb bond-lengths & perturb scattering.
- In solution average over all orientations.

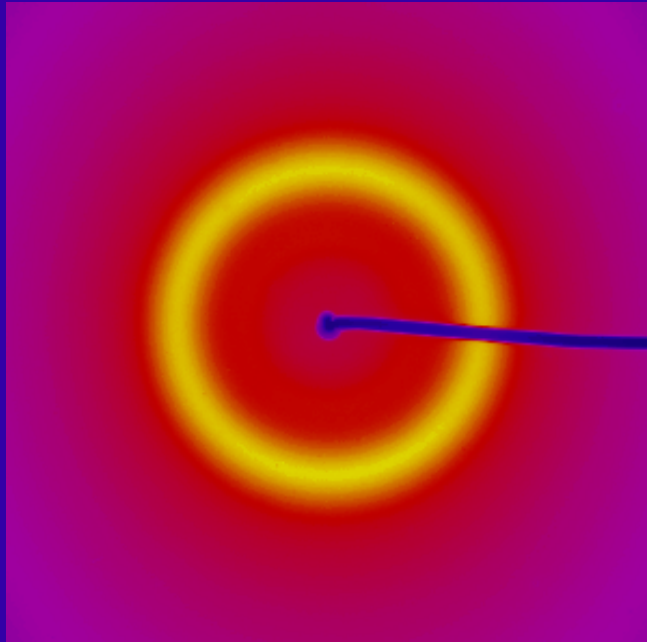


Pump-probe X-ray Experiment

- 40 mMol I_2 in CH_2Cl_2 .
- 25 μJ per 100 fs pulse.
- Monochromatic 80 ps X-ray pulses @ ESRF.
- CCD camera.
 - 15 minutes/exposure.



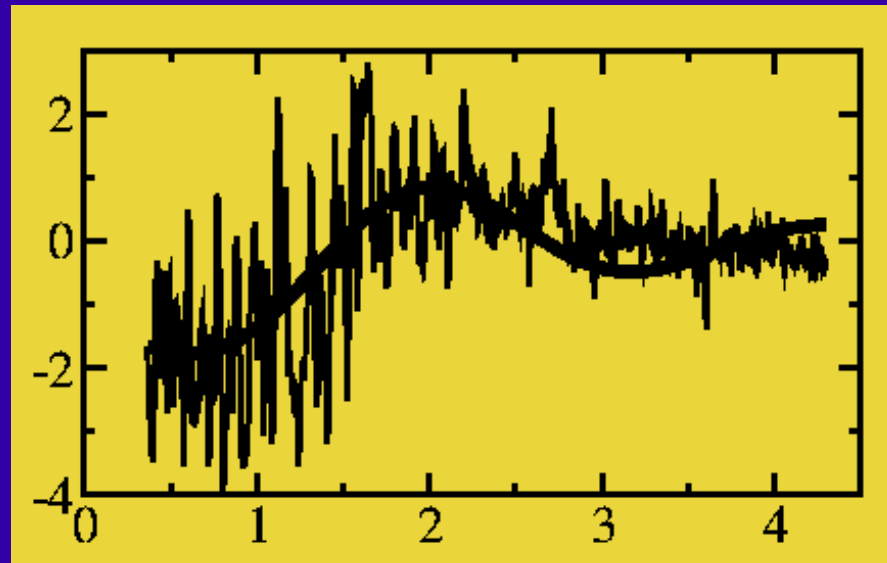
Analysis



→ Integrate in Rings

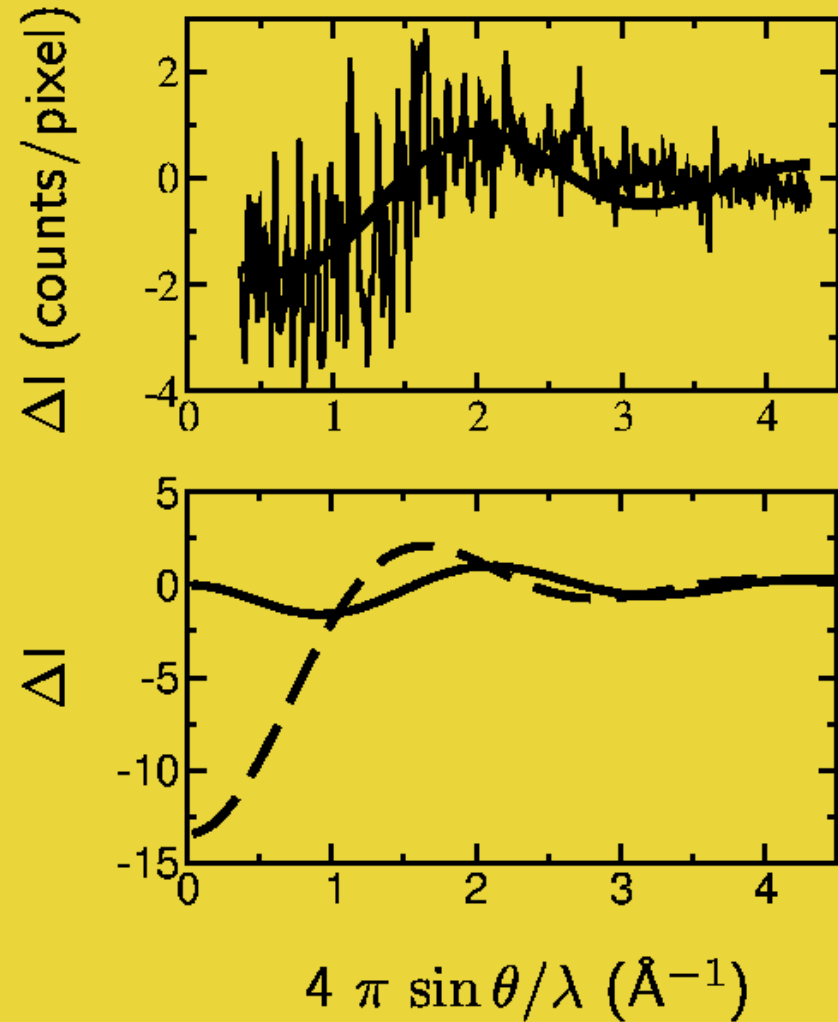


Subtract “laser off”
from “laser on”



Experimental Result

- Laser on vrs. Laser off.
 - Change in diffuse X-ray scattering observed.
 - $\sim 30\%$ yield.
 - $\sim 15\%$ of product escaped the cage.



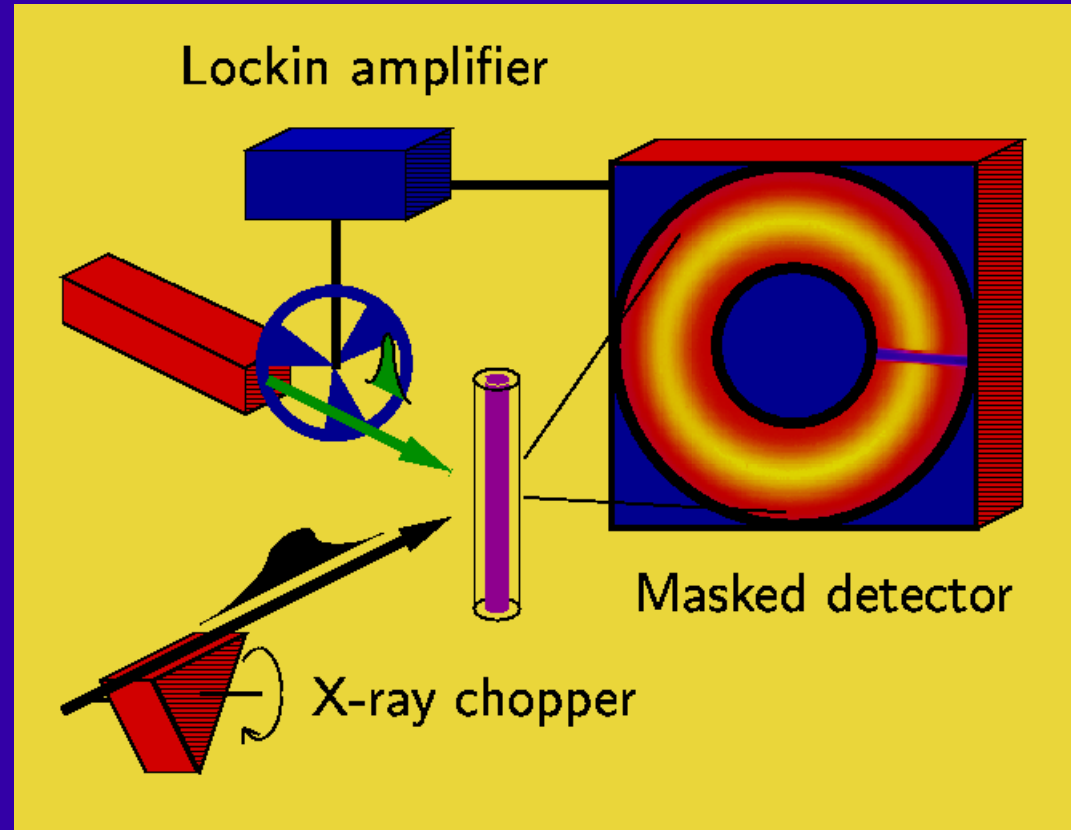
Summary

- $\Delta I/I \approx 2 \times 10^{-3}$.
 - Near the CCD camera's limits.
 - High Q information missing.
- Geminate yield: 25 %.
Non-geminate yield: 5 %.
- Change in Atomic spacing $0.4 \text{ \AA} \pm 0.2 \text{ \AA}$.
- Proof of principle but not a time-resolved experiment.



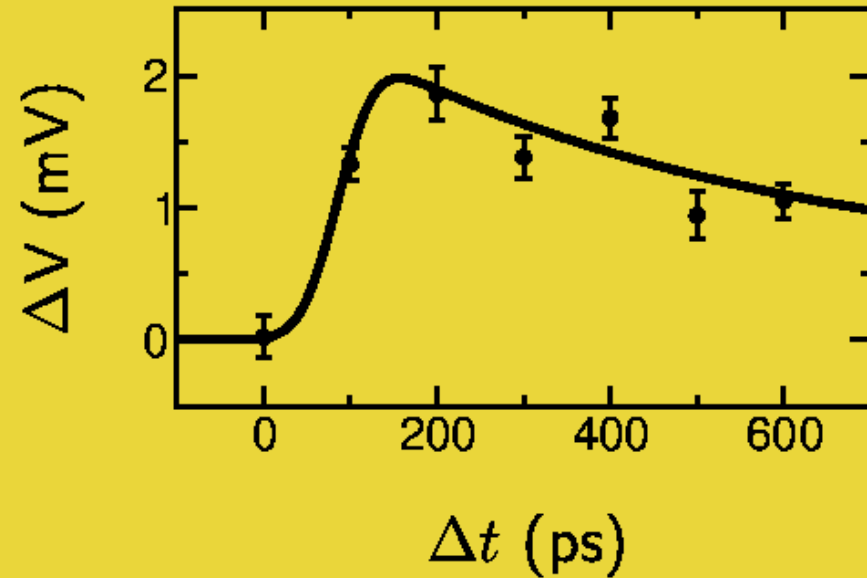
Lock-in Detection Experiment

- 40 mMol I_2 in CH_2Cl_2 .
- 20 μJ per 100 fs pulse.
- Monochromatic 80 ps X-ray pulses @ ESRF.
- Gas filled detector & apply lock-in technique.



Experimental Result

- Laser on vrs. Laser off.
 - Change in diffuse X-ray scattering observed.
 - ~ 500 ps time constant.



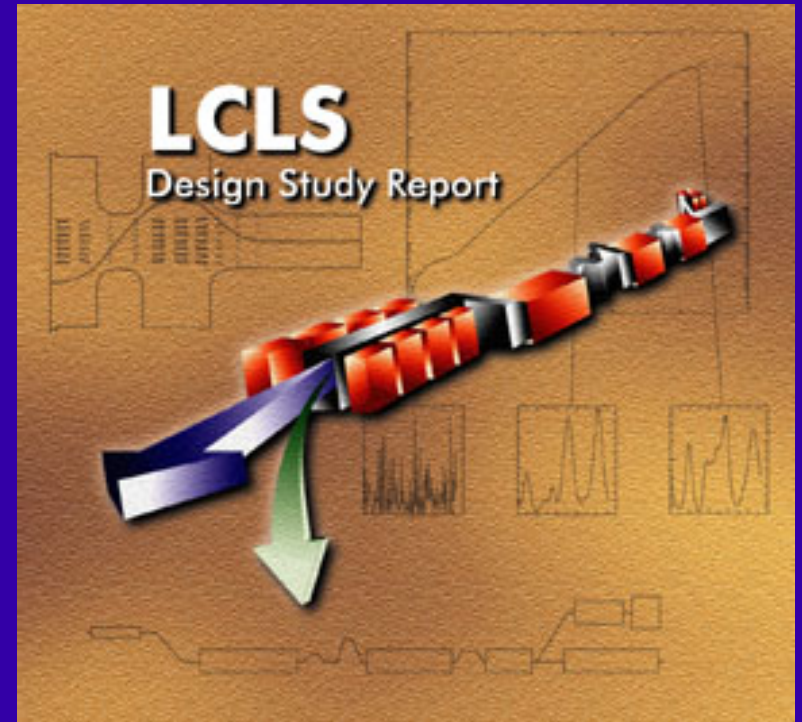
Summary

- Time-resolved signal recoverable.
- Limited by X-ray flux.
 - Use 1 % bandwidth X-ray optics.
- Laser & X-ray overlap critical.
 - Higher laser flux.
- One-dimensional experiment.
 - Multi-ring detector & simultaneously follow dynamics & diffuse scattering profile.



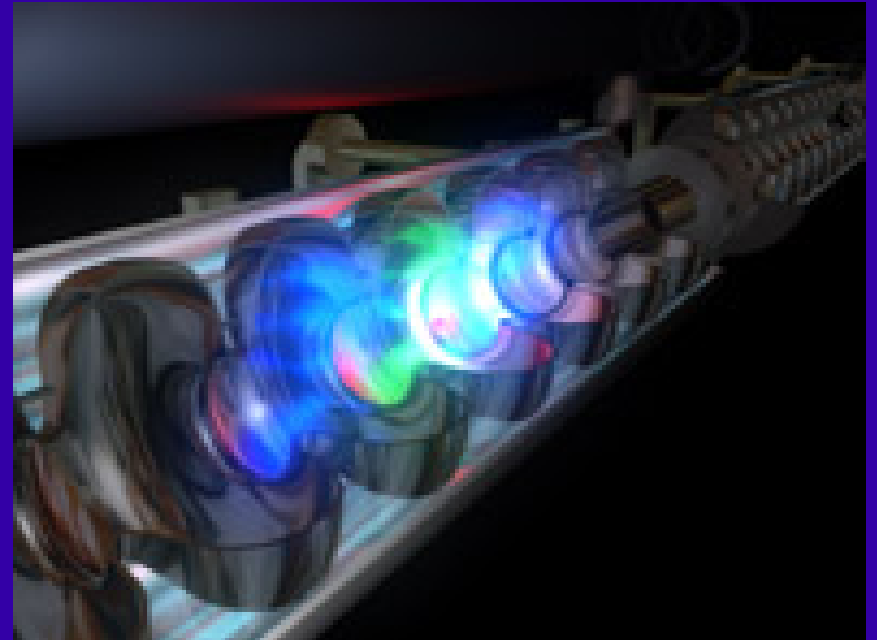
4th Generation X-ray Sources

- 100 fs X-ray pulses.
 - Domain of ultrafast photochemistry.
- $\sim 10^{12}$ photons/pulse within $\sim 1\%$ bandwidth.
 - Eight orders of magnitude improvement on this experiment.
 - Improve signal to noise.
 - Reduce integration times.
 - More complex systems.



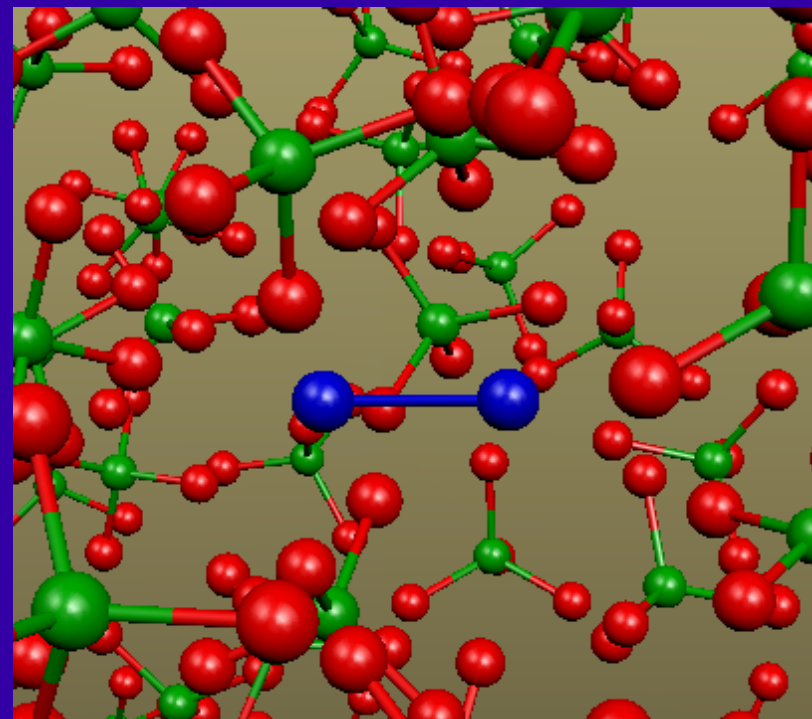
Technical Experimental Targets

- Pulse length ≤ 100 fs.
 - Synchronization?
 - Time arrival & read detector every pulse?
- 10^{12} photon/pulse @ 100 Hz.
 - Resolve $\Delta I/I \leq 10^{-4}$.
 - Detector stability?
 - An enclosed flow cell/detector.
- Beam stability.
 - Seeding?
 - Spectrally resolve every pulse?



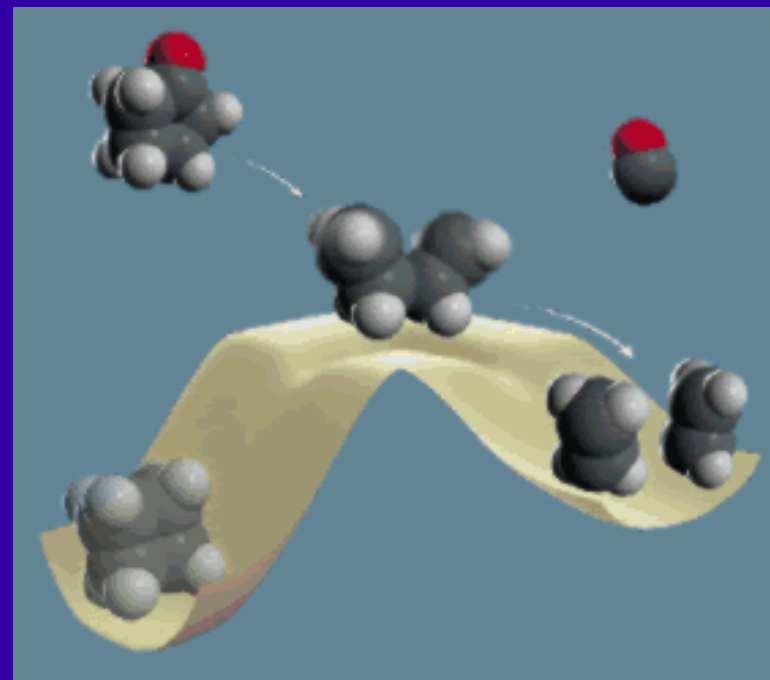
Proof of Principle Experiment

- I_2 in ethylene glycole.
 - Absorption max ≈ 400 nm.
 - Solvent caging ≈ 600 fs.
 - Vibrational relaxation ≈ 20 ps.
- Scientific interest:
 - Clock solvent cage formation.
 - Follow cage-breakout.
 - Coherent reaction dynamics in solution (oscillation period ≈ 300 fs).



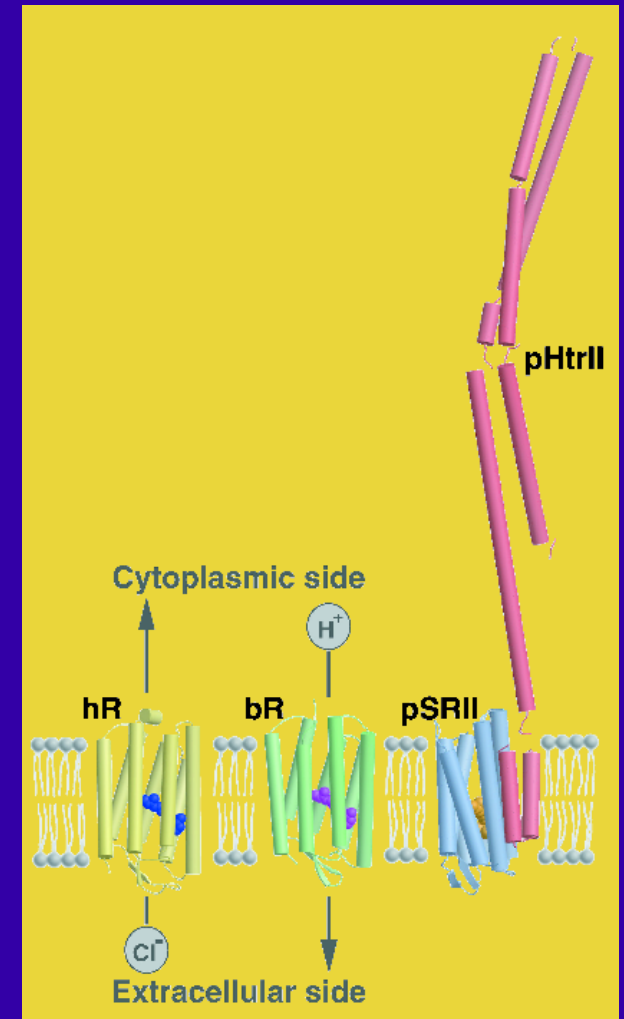
More Complex Structural Dynamics

- A kaliediscope of photoactive small-molecules.
 - Unambiguous structural signal.
 - Complement fs spectroscopy.
- Scientific interest:
 - Distinguish reaction pathways.
 - Branching ratios.
 - Influence of solvent.



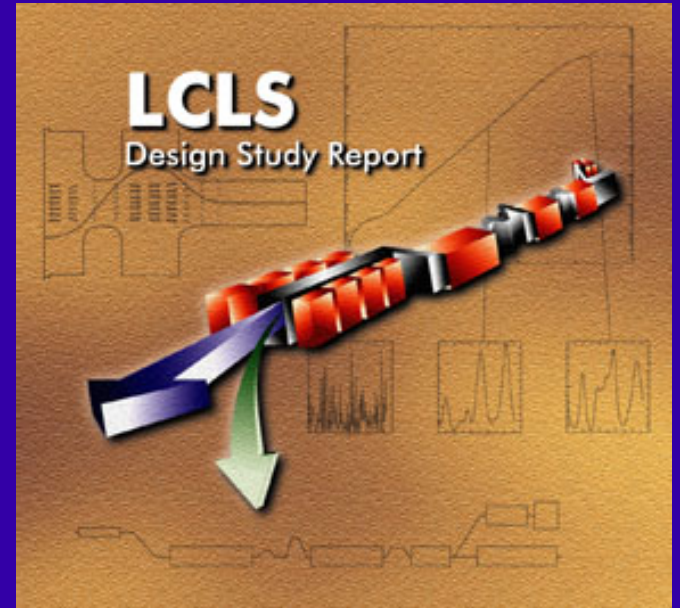
Membrane Proteins

- Semi-ordered X-ray scattering.
 - Stacked bilayers.
- Halorhodopsin.
 - Visualise chloride pumping.
- Bacterial Reaction Centres.
 - Coherent low frequency motions observed.
 - Coupled to electron transport?
 - Structurally characterise these motions.



Conclusions

- State of the Art.
 - Transient structural changes in solution observable with ~ 100 ps resolution.
- Impact of an X-ray FEL.
 - Dramatically improve temporal resolution & signal-to-noise.
 - Detector & sample stability crucial.
 - Potential for exciting science.



Acknowledgements

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